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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 R.K.,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 THE CORPORATION OF THE
13 PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS
14 CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, *et al.*,

15 Defendants.

16 CASE NO. C04-2338RSM

17 ORDER GRANTING
18 DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
19 SEGREGATE DAMAGES
20 RESULTING FROM
21 INTENTIONAL TORTFEASOR

22 This matter comes before the Court on defendant, the Corporation of the President of The
23 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints' ("COP"), Motion to Segregate Damages resulting from
24 the intentional tortfeasor, who is not a named party to this action. (Dkt. #123). Defendant argues
25 that the Washington State Supreme Court's decision in *Tegman v. Accident and Medical*
26 *Investigations Inc.*, 150 Wn.2d 102 (2003) compels an Order by this Court stating that it will
 instruct the jury to segregate damages resulting from Jack LaHolt's intentional conduct from
 damages attributable to defendant's negligence, if any. Plaintiff argues that *Tegman* does not apply
 to the instant case, and that *Welch v. Southland*, 134 Wn.2d 629 (1998), actually compels a
 determination that damages may not be segregated. (Dkt. #136). Having reviewed defendant's
 motion to segregate, plaintiff's opposition, defendant's reply, the declarations in support of those
 briefs, and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS:

ORDER
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1 (1) Defendant's Motion to Segregate Damages (Dkt. #123) is GRANTED. The Court finds
 2 plaintiff's reliance on *Welch, supra*, misplaced. As defendant notes, *Welch* governs the
 3 apportionment of fault, whereas *Tegman* governs the apportionment of damages. This is evidenced
 4 by the *Tegman* majority's rejection of certain premises set forth in the dissenting opinion. In his
 5 dissent, Justice Chambers characterized *Welch* as applying to the apportionment of damages under
 6 RCW 4.22.070. *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 127 (Chambers, J., dissenting). However, the majority
 7 opinion made clear that Justice Chambers had misapplied *Welch*, and that *Welch* only applied to the
 8 apportionment of fault. The court explained:

9 All of the defendants in this case are jointly and severally liable, but not for the
 10 same damages. The damages due to intentional acts must be segregated from
 11 damages caused by fault-based acts or omissions because RCW 4.22.070(1)(b)
 12 only [sic] liability for at-fault entities. *The liability* of intentional tortfeasors for
 13 damages caused by their intentional acts or omissions is not determined under
 14 RCW 4.22.070(1). Once the damages due to intentional acts or omissions are
 15 segregated, then, as to all remaining damages, *i.e.*, those damages resulting from
 16 fault-based acts or omissions, all the negligent defendants causing those damages
 17 are jointly and severally liable.

18 The dissent believes, however, that under our decision negligent defendants are
 19 improperly allowed to apportion liability to the intentional tortfeasor, contrary to
 20 this court's decision in *Welch*. Under RCW 4.22.070, and our decision here,
 21 intentional tortfeasors are not entitled to the benefit of proportionate liability; the
 22 negligent defendant is not permitted to apportion fault to an intentional tortfeasor.
 23 This is in accord with *Welch*. There, the trial court had reasoned that "where the
 24 plaintiff, a negligent tortfeasor defendant, and an intentional tortfeasor are all
 25 liable, the negligent defendant is entitled to the benefit of the comparative fault
 26 statute," and that "unidentified tortfeasors are entities that a jury may attribute
 27 fault to under RCW 4.22.070." This court determined that under RCW
 28 4.22.070(1) fault cannot be apportioned to intentional tortfeasors, stating that if
 29 "fault is to be apportioned to intentional tortfeasors, it is for the Legislature to
 30 make such a determination." Here, it is clear that no fault is apportioned to the
 31 intentional tortfeasor, exactly as RCW 4.22.070 requires and *Welch* holds.

32 *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 115-16 (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

33 Similarly, plaintiff's reliance on an unpublished Order issued by the Honorable Fred Van
 34 Sickle, United States District Judge in the Eastern District of Washington, is also misplaced. (See
 35 Dkt. #137, Ex. A). It is clear from the language of the Order that Judge Van Sickle was not
 36 addressing a motion for the apportionment of damages. Rather, the plaintiffs had asked the court for

1 an Order prohibiting the defendants from apportioning liability to the intentional tortfeasor or to the
2 minor plaintiff. The court used the words “fault” and “liability” interchangeably, noting that *Welch*
3 stood for the proposition that ““a defendant is not entitled to apportion liability to an intentional
4 tortfeasor.”” (Dkt. #137, Ex. A at 4-5) (citation omitted). Thus, it is clear that, unlike the instant
5 motion, the district court was not determining whether damages could be apportioned to the
6 intentional tortfeasor, and therefore, that Order is inapplicable to this Court’s analysis.

7 In addition, the Court finds that it is of no significance that Jack LaHolt has not been named
8 as a party to this lawsuit. In *Tegman*, the court explained that at-fault defendants are not jointly and
9 severally liable for damages resulting from intentional acts or omissions. *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at
10 114. Nothing in the court’s language suggests that at-fault defendants are not liable for such
11 damages of only named intentional tortfeasors in an action.

12 Finally, plaintiff argues that *Tegman* does not apply where the negligent actor had an
13 independent duty to protect the plaintiff from the intentional actor’s conduct. (Dkt. #136 at 5-8).
14 Again, the Court finds that argument misguided. Although plaintiff relies on *Tegman*’s dissenting
15 opinion in support of his assertion that *Tegman* does not apply to questions of negligent supervision,
16 see *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 128 n. 14 (Chambers, J., dissenting), plaintiff fails to acknowledge that
17 Justice Chambers also specifically acknowledged that *Tegman* involved the duty to prevent another’s
18 tortious conduct. See *Tegman*, 128-29 (Chambers, J., dissenting). Thus, the Court is not persuaded
19 that *Tegman* does not apply to the instant action.

20 Nor is this Court persuaded by plaintiff’s out-of-state authority that *Tegman* should not
21 apply. (See Dkt. #136 at 7). Indeed, the *Tegman* court itself rejected the very argument plaintiff
22 presents to this Court, stating:

23 [w]hether segregation is required in other states is irrelevant unless they have
24 statutes like ours. Neither the parties nor the dissent has identified any such
25 statutes (state statutes vary considerably in this area), and research has failed to
disclose any. Lack of precedent is hardly a bar to carrying out the legislature’s
statutory directives.

1 *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 117-18. Accordingly, and for all of the reasons discussed above, this Court
 2 finds that *Tegman* is applicable to the instant case.

3 Plaintiff next argues that even if *Tegman* does apply, segregation may only occur if defendant
 4 meets its burden of segregating damages. Relying on *Phennah v. Whalen*, 28 Wn. App. 19 (1980)
 5 and *Cox v. Spangler*, 141 Wn.2d 431 (2000), plaintiff asserts that defendant must show that its harm
 6 is actually divisible from that of the intentional tortfeasor before segregation can occur. However,
 7 *Tegman* clearly involved indivisible damages, and the court ordered segregation in spite of that fact.
 8 The court, rejecting the dissenting opinion's contention that segregating indivisible damages would
 9 be "baffling" to a jury, explained:

10 Segregating damages in cases of 'indivisible' harm has been a part of this State's
 11 law since adoption of comparative negligence. The dissent also complains that it
 12 is unprecedented for a trier of fact to both segregate intentionally caused damages
 13 and apportion fault among negligent defendants for the remaining damages. Both
 14 of these actions are appropriate in a case like this one where there are multiple
 15 defendants and both intentional and negligent acts have caused harm. There is no
 16 particular mystery involved, nor any duplicative calculations.

17 *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 117. Therefore, the Court is not persuaded that defendant bears the burden
 18 of demonstrating divisible damages before segregation may occur.

19 (2) Based on the reasons set forth above, the Court will instruct the jury to segregate
 20 damages caused by the intentional conduct of non-party Jack LaHolt from those damages
 21 attributable to defendant's alleged negligence, if any.

22 (3) The Clerk shall forward a copy of this Order to all counsel of record.

23 DATED this 28 day of August, 2006.

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RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE